

Reyes	Sherwood	Thurman
Reynolds	Shows	Tiahrt
Riley	Simmons	Tiberti
Rivers	Simpson	Tierney
Rodriguez	Sisisky	Toomey
Roemer	Skeen	Towns
Rogers (KY)	Skelton	Trafficant
Rogers (MI)	Slaughter	Turner
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (MI)	Udall (CO)
Ross	Smith (NJ)	Udall (NM)
Rothman	Smith (TX)	Upton
Roukema	Smith (WA)	Velázquez
Roybal-Allard	Snyder	Visclosky
Royce	Solis	Vitter
Rush	Spence	Walden
Ryan (WI)	Spratt	Walsh
Ryun (KS)	Stark	Wamp
Sabo	Stearns	Waters
Sanchez	Stenholm	Watkins
Sanders	Strickland	Watt (NC)
Sandlin	Stump	Watts (OK)
Sawyer	Stupak	Waxman
Saxton	Sununu	Weiner
Scarborough	Sweeney	Weldon (FL)
Schaffer	Tancredo	Weldon (PA)
Schakowsky	Tanner	Weller
Schiff	Tauscher	Wexler
Schrock	Tauzin	Whitfield
Scott	Taylor (MS)	Wicker
Sensenbrenner	Taylor (NC)	Wilson
Serrano	Terry	Wolf
Sessions	Thomas	Woolsey
Shadegg	Thompson (CA)	Wu
Shaw	Thompson (MS)	Wynn
Shays	Thornberry	Young (FL)
Sherman	Thune	

## NAYS—1

Paul

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Rahall

## NOT VOTING—20

Ackerman	Cooksey	Miller, George
Becerra	Doolittle	Ortiz
Bonior	Fattah	Rohrabacher
Bono	Gephardt	Shimkus
Brown (FL)	Gordon	Souder
Burton	Lowey	Young (AK)
Capps	McKinney	

□ 1823

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on rollcall vote No. 12. Had I been here I would have voted "yea."

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on the additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE LOCK-BOX ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 2, answered "present" 4, not voting 19, as follows:

## [Roll No. 13]

## YEAS—407

Abercrombie	Davis (FL)	Hoefel
Aderholt	Davis (IL)	Hoekstra
Akin	Davis, Jo Ann	Holden
Allen	Davis, Thomas M.	Holt
Andrews	Deal	Honda
Armey	DeFazio	Hooley
Baca	DeGette	Horn
Bachus	DeLahunt	Hostettler
Baird	DeLauro	Houghton
Baker	DeLay	Hoyer
Baldacci	DeMint	Hulshof
Baldwin	Deutsch	Hunter
Ballenger	Diaz-Balart	Hutchinson
Barr	Dicks	Hyde
Barrett	Dingell	Inslee
Bartlett	Doggett	Isakson
Barton	Dooley	Israel
Bass	Doyle	Issa
Bentsen	Dreier	Istook
Bereuter	Duncan	Jackson (IL)
Berkley	Dunn	Jackson-Lee
Berman	Edwards	(TX)
Berry	Ehlers	Jefferson
Biggert	Ehrlich	Jenkins
Bilirakis	Emerson	John
Bishop	Engel	Johnson (CT)
Blagojevich	English	Johnson (IL)
Blumenauer	Eshoo	Johnson, E.B.
Blunt	Etheridge	Johnson, Sam
Boehlert	Evans	Jones (NC)
Boehner	Everett	Jones (OH)
Bonilla	Farr	Kanjorski
Borski	Fattah	Kaptur
Boswell	Ferguson	Keller
Boucher	Flake	Kelly
Boyd	Fletcher	Kennedy (MN)
Brady (PA)	Foley	Kennedy (RI)
Brady (TX)	Ford	Kerns
Brown (OH)	Fossella	Kildee
Brown (SC)	Frank	Kilpatrick
Bryant	Frelinghuysen	Kind (WI)
Burr	Frost	King (NY)
Buyer	Gallegly	Kingston
Callahan	Ganske	Kirk
Calvert	Gekas	Klecza
Camp	Gibbons	Knollenberg
Cannon	Gilchrist	Kolbe
Cantor	Gillmor	Kucinich
Capito	Gilman	LaFalce
Capps	Gonzalez	LaHood
Capuano	Goode	Lampson
Cardin	Goodlatte	Langevin
Carson (IN)	Goss	Lantos
Carson (OK)	Graham	Largent
Castle	Granger	Larsen (WA)
Chabot	Graves	Larson (CT)
Chambliss	Green (TX)	Latham
Clay	Green (WI)	LaTourette
Clayton	Greenwood	Leach
Clement	Grucci	Lee
Clyburn	Gutierrez	Levin
Coble	Gutknecht	Lewis (CA)
Collins	Hall (OH)	Lewis (GA)
Combest	Hall (TX)	Lewis (KY)
Condit	Hansen	Linder
Conyers	Harman	Lipinski
Costello	Hart	LoBiondo
Cox	Hastings (FL)	Lofgren
Coyne	Hastings (WA)	Lucas (KY)
Cramer	Hayes	Lucas (OK)
Crane	Hayworth	Luther
Crenshaw	Hefley	Maloney (CT)
Crowley	Herger	Maloney (NY)
Cubin	Hill	Manzullo
Culberson	Hilleary	Markey
Cummings	Hilliard	Mascara
Cunningham	Hinojosa	Matheson
Davis (CA)	Hobson	Matsui

McCarthy (NY)	Price (NC)	Spence
McCollum	Pryce (OH)	Spratt
McCrery	Putnam	Stark
McDermott	Quinn	Stearns
McGovern	Radanovich	Stenholm
McHugh	Rahall	Strickland
McInnis	Ramstad	Stump
McIntyre	Rangel	Stupak
McKeon	Regula	Sununu
McNulty	Rehberg	Sweeney
Meehan	Reyes	Tancredo
Meek (FL)	Reynolds	Tanner
Meeks (NY)	Riley	Tauscher
Menendez	Rivers	Tauzin
Mica	Rodriguez	Taylor (MS)
Millender-McDonald	Roemer	Taylor (NC)
Miller (FL)	Rogers (KY)	Terry
Miller, Gary	Rogers (MI)	Thomas
Moakley	Rohrabacher	Thompson (CA)
Mollohan	Ros-Lehtinen	Thompson (MS)
Moore	Ross	Thornberry
Moran (KS)	Rothman	Thune
Moran (VA)	Roukema	Thurman
Morella	Roybal-Allard	Tiahrt
Murtha	Royce	Tiberti
Myrick	Rush	Tierney
Napolitano	Ryan (WI)	Toomey
Neal	Ryun (KS)	Towns
Nethercutt	Sanchez	Trafficant
Ney	Sanders	Turner
Northup	Sandlin	Udall (CO)
Norwood	Sawyer	Udall (NM)
Nussle	Saxton	Upton
Oberstar	Scarborough	Velázquez
Obey	Schaffer	Visclosky
Olver	Schakowsky	Vitter
Osborne	Schiff	Walden
Ose	Schrock	Walsh
Otter	Scott	Wamp
Owens	Sensenbrenner	Waters
Oxley	Serrano	Watkins
Pallone	Sessions	Watt (NC)
Pascarell	Shadegg	Watts (OK)
Pastor	Shaw	Waxman
Paul	Shays	Weiner
Pelosi	Sherman	Weldon (FL)
Pence	Sherwood	Weldon (PA)
Peterson (MN)	Shows	Weller
Peterson (PA)	Simmons	Wexler
Petri	Simpson	Whitfield
Phelps	Sisisky	Wicker
Pickering	Skeen	Wilson
Pitts	Skelton	Wolf
Platts	Slaughter	Woolsey
Pomboy	Smith (NJ)	Wu
Pomeroy	Smith (TX)	Wynn
Portman	Smith (WA)	Young (FL)
	Solis	

## NAYS—2

Nadler

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—4

Hinchey	Sabo
Mink	Snyder

## NOT VOTING—19

Ackerman	Doolittle	Payne
Becerra	Gephardt	Shimkus
Bonior	Gordon	Smith (MI)
Bono	Lowey	Souder
Brown (FL)	McKinney	Young (AK)
Burton	Miller, George	
Cooksey	Ortiz	

□ 1833

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "To establish a procedure to safeguard the surpluses of the Social Security and Medicare hospital insurance trust funds."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall votes Nos. 12 and 13 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been here I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 12 and "yea" on rollcall vote No. 13.

## JOINT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS—STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 28) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The Clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 28

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, February 27, 2001, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.*

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 37) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 37

*Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:*

Committee on Financial Services: Mr. Sanders of Vermont;

Committee on Government Reform: Mr. Sanders of Vermont.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MAKING IN ORDER ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2001 A MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time on the legislative day of Wednesday, February 14, 2001, for the Speaker to entertain a motion that the House suspend the rules relating to H.R. 524.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

## MAKING IN ORDER ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2001 CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 559, JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time on the legislative day of Wednesday, February 14, 2001, without intervention of any point of order, to consider in the House H.R. 559; that the bill be considered as read for amendment; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except for 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

## INTRODUCTION OF FEDERAL JUDICIAL FAIRNESS ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Federal Judicial Fairness Act of 2001.

This morning, the American Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association released a report detailing a fundamental problem that has been escalating over the past decade, the erosion of fair and adequate compensation for the Federal judiciary.

These two well-respected groups found that the current salaries of Federal judges have reached such a level of inadequacy and quality that the independence of the third branch of our Federal Government is threatened. I agree with these findings.

Since 1993, Congress has granted Federal judges only three of a possible nine cost-of-living adjustments, leaving our judges with a 13.4 percent decline in purchasing power. Not coincidentally, 54 Federal District Court and Circuit Court judges have left the bench in the 1990s, compared to only three during the entire 1960s.

Yes, the salaries of Federal judges are higher than the average salary in many occupations. But, yes, the salaries that our Federal judges could earn in the private sector could be exponen-

tially higher than what they earn as judges.

No individual agrees to serve in the Federal judiciary because of the pay. Individuals seek and accept nominations to the bench because they want to serve their country. But this does not mean that they should forego fair compensation for their critical work. It should be Congress' goal to ensure that the judges can afford to commit to public service and make certain that the judiciary is not open only to those with the financial means to do so.

Absent a change in the way we compensate these judges, I fear that the superior quality of our Federal judicial system may deteriorate over time.

This is why I am introducing the Federal Judiciary Fairness Act. The bill restores the six cost-of-living adjustments that Congress failed to grant the Federal judiciary in the 1990s, amounting to an immediate 9.6 percent salary increase.

My bill also fixes the annual pay adjustment problems for Federal judges. Unlike other Federal employees, Members of Congress and the President's Cabinet, Federal judges receive a COLA only if Congress specifically authorizes it. Under the Federal Judiciary Fairness Act, Federal judges will receive an annual COLA not subject to the approval of Congress. The size of the COLA would be determined by the Employment Cost Index, but it would not be larger than one received by other Federal employees under the General Schedule pay rate.

Together, these provisions will do much to remedy a problem, disparity in pay between the private and public sectors, that plagues one of the three branches of the Federal Government. But, Mr. Speaker, this legislation is about more than just fairly compensating the individuals who sit on the Federal bench. We must ensure that our Federal judiciary can attract and retain the best and the brightest. Passing the Federal Judicial Fairness Act is a small but important step in achieving this goal.

I want to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS), for agreeing to be original cosponsors of this legislation; and I urge all my colleagues to support the Federal Judicial Fairness Act.

## THE ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, many government and Federal Reserve officials have repeatedly argued that we have no inflation to fear; yet those who claim this define inflation as rising consumer and producer prices. Although inflation frequently leads to